

WIRELESS PHONE TO EUROPE BY 1922

P. C. Hewitt, Back From Other Side, Makes This Certain Prediction.

LADY DECIES RETURNS

Many Other Passengers of Note Reach Here on the Aquitania.

Talks with Europe by wireless phone will be an ordinary event for American business men within two and a half years, according to Peter Cooper Hewitt who returned yesterday on the Cunard liner Aquitania from a two months business trip abroad. Mr. Hewitt, who has been looking after his electrical interests on the other side, said that he would have an important announcement to make within a short time regarding wireless telephony, but he contented himself yesterday with the unqualified prediction that transatlantic conversation would be commonplace by 1922.

The Aquitania, which was scheduled to be overhauled and refitted after her last trip to this port as a troopship, was pressed into service for another voyage, because labor troubles at Southampton have delayed repairs on the Mauretania. Not even the notable passengers among the 1,131 passengers objected to the condition of the liner, however, being too glad to obtain any sort of a passage.

Besides Herbert Hoover, director of the American Relief Administration, Mrs. Hoover and her son Allan, the 49 cabin passengers included Lord and Lady Decies, who arrived for the first visit to Lady Decies' native land in more than six years. Mrs. George Jay Gould, Lady Decies' mother, met the couple at the pier.

An orderly in uniform stood guard over the Hoover suite and reporters and photographers were rigidly excluded. Mr. Hoover went directly to the offices of the Relief Association at 115 Broadway, where he talked with newspapermen later in the day. Julius Barnes, head of the United States Grains Corporation, Edward Rickard and Theodore F. Whitmarsh met the Food Administrator at Quarantine.

Commodore Beaumont Back.

Commodore Louis D. Beaumont, president of the American Aero Club of France, returned to the Aquitania to renew acquaintance in this country. Although an American he has long been a resident of the French capital. During his visit he donated a house on the Avenue des Champs Elysees for use as an aviators club and also sustained two other clubs near the front.

Dr. John B. Andrews, secretary of the American Association for Labor Legislation, returned on the Aquitania from a two months visit to England and France, where he acted as technical adviser to the United States government in connection with the committee of arrangements for the International Labor Congress to be held at Washington in October in accordance with the provisions of the peace treaty. Dr. Andrews is the first of the American committee to return. There will be a full representation from the other nations, he said.

Headed by Sir Alexander Cardew, president of the English Prison Association, was a commission of eight British and Indian officials who will study of prison methods in this country and visit practically every important penal institution from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In this vicinity they expect to inspect the model penitentiary at Westchester, the Women's Reformatory at Bedford Hills and several prisons in New Jersey. They will also attend a session of the Children's Court.

Baron Shimpel Goto, former Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived for a visit of several weeks before returning to Japan. He does not speak English, but through an interpreter stated that he was not officially connected with the conference and that his sentiments were merely personal and in no sense to be taken as expressing the views of his Government. He said that the Japanese people would undoubtedly wish to have the treaty signed with the clause regarding Shantung included, but he refused to make any predictions as to what course Japan would take if this section of the treaty were changed.

Lady Herbert a Passenger.

Lady Herbert, widow of Sir Michael Herbert, former British Ambassador to Washington, came for a two months visit to American friends and will go first to Newport. Lady Herbert, wife of Sir John Ward and a daughter of Mrs. Whitehead Reid, arrived to visit her mother. She was accompanied by her sister-in-law, Lady Wemyss, and Miss Virginia Gildersleeve, dean of Barnard College, returned with Miss Mabel Choate, daughter of the late Joseph H. Choate.

A number of persons prominent in theatrical affairs also arrived on the Aquitania. Among them was Maxine Elliott, who will be associated this season with William Fox in the film play and will afterward be seen in legitimate. Miss Kathryn Martyn, whom Lloyd George once called the most beautiful girl in England, came over to take part in one of Charles Dillingham's productions. Miss Martyn, who is 18, was accompanied by her mother, and said she had been adopted as the official mascot of the Royal Flying Corps and had probably made more flights than any woman in the world. She had one narrow escape, she said, when she was taken down by a passenger fell into the sea near Westgate.

Other theatrical personages on the ship were J. Hartley Manners and his wife, Laurette Taylor; and C. Haddon, a playwright, who crossed for a conference with Charles Dillingham about a new play not yet named.

Other passengers were the Rev. Dr. Charles A. Eaton and Mrs. Eaton, F. Y. Delisle of 15 East Seventy-seventh street, Professor C. E. Mendenhall and Mrs. Mendenhall, Aubrey Powell of the British Ministry of Shipping, R. Hill Stewart, head of the Caledonian Fire Insurance Company of Glasgow, and a number of Americans who have served in the British army, and several well-known writers. Among the latter were the Jersey Quartette of the Knights of Columbus, four Jersey City policemen who spent eight months singing for the members of the A. E. F. in the hospitals and camps.

The Commodore was in command of Capt. J. T. W. Charles, C. B., and Capt. R. D. Irving, staff captain, returned to his post aboard her on the voyage after commanding the light cruiser Yarmouth.

Capt. Irving served through the Jutland battle and afterwards superintended the landing of Gen. Allenby's troops in Palestine.

Mass for Cardinal Farley.

An anniversary mass for the late Cardinal John A. Farley will be celebrated at 10 A. M. Wednesday in St. Patrick's Cathedral. Cardinal Mercier will be in the sanctuary. The high altar will be decorated with flowers. The Catholic clergy of New York will have an opportunity of meeting him after the service. Announcement of the mass will be made in all the churches to-day.

BIG BALL OF FLAME IS OIL FIRE MENACE

Continued from First Page.

ing oil was thrown into a panic by the burning of two oil tanks within a moment of each other.

The tops of both tanks, which were red hot, collapsed suddenly, and from each tank a column of flame shot up that seemed at least 500 feet high. The explosions were accompanied by heavy detonations which shook all that region of Greenpoint, and the streets became filled with people running and shrieking. The next instant a heat wave, lasting twenty seconds and scorchingly hot, swept over Greenpoint from Newtown Creek to the East River.

Deputy Chief Martin, who had charge of all the fire fighting last night, said that if the wind held in the quarter from which it was blowing then that the fire ought to burn itself out by to-night without damaging property outside the refinery yard, but that if the wind should haul to the southeast several blocks of frame dwellings near the fire, and in which men are employed in the yard live with their families, would almost certainly take fire.

The panic caused by the spouting flames was brief but terrifying while it lasted. It was a scene of confusion as the firemen were filled with running men and screaming women and children. Storekeepers left their counters and raced wildly toward the East River, and in several cases all the persons in trolleys, cars, including motorbuses and conductors, sprang from the cars and dashed into buildings or toward the river.

In all this confusion the firemen were not hindered. Seven of them were firemen and five of them persons who were hurt in the crowds. The thirteen passengers of the tugboat, Commissioner Wallis, who ventured too near a burning tank. His face was scorched slightly.

Cog Slips in Efficiency System.

During the years within which the Standard Oil has been mining and refining oil it has established a system at its yards which, for all ordinary purposes and occasions, keeps it independent of local fire organizations. The system has arranged that every man in every yard has his place and station in the event of fire. The yard organizations are drilled regularly and kept equipped with the most modern apparatus for fire fighting and it is rare that a Standard Oil fire consumes much property or lasts long. But in every efficient machine a cog may slip or fall out some time and yesterday it was the failure of the steam, which gave the fire headway and sent good money glimmering.

In the Greenpoint yard as in other S. O. yards they have the institution known in the trade as fire foam, or steam generated in a steam house, in which the fire is never banked and connected with every inflammable point in the yard by a system of pipes which on the yard plans—discussed every emergency. The steam plant at Greenpoint has been a going concern for thirty years. It has never failed down at a fire before and has saved the Standard organization all kinds and conditions of money.

But yesterday it had no chance at all. The fire started, as most oil fires do, in an oil tank and by combustion, which is called spontaneous because the tank always ascends high in air and no one ever learns what set the spark that set it going. It went on and on, utterly and wholly and exhaustively to understand everything that happens in one of its yards or plants is repugnant to the very soul of S. O. So fire that start by unknown means or accidents are charged against spontaneous combustion, which is a sound and satisfactory polysyllabic phrase.

Steam House Soars Skyward.

Yesterday's spontaneously combusted oil tank therefore—to get to the point—went up suddenly from the Greenpoint attitude record and took the steam house with it. This had not been foreseen. By the time it was realized another oil tank had followed the first one, and the ordinary city fire alarm was turned in. The first tank to go up contained naphtha and the second one benzene. Various tanks after these two had crude, lubricating, kerosene and other oils in them; anyway the sky was soon thick with smoke and with pink, green, yellow, magenta and violet flame and the air in and about Greenpoint was acid and the breathing bad.

The fact that no fireman lost his life proved that the fireman who accepts less than \$2,000 a month, let alone \$2,000 a year, has faint appreciation of his talents and capacity. The way the firemen fought, coaxed, calmed, flattered with and whenever it was humanly possible, overcame the various burning tanks yesterday without a wholesale destruction of firemen was a marvel which has taken forty years of training, tradition, courage and unremitting devotion to bring about. But they lost no men. There were times when they were as close to roaring flame that any punishment promised for the next world must seem insignificant to them.

Firemen Escape Blazing Menace.

Once a ball of fire forty feet in diameter and five feet high had dropped from the top of a burning tank and went bounding down a yard street like a thing alive. It should have destroyed all traces of at least fifty firemen, but more than a hundred men, against buildings, flattened themselves to the bricks and held their mouths and noses, and the thing went by without doing any damage except to scorch one man's neck.

The fire ball careening down a street was the most spectacular and terrifying thing of the whole fire. It had its origin in a tank of burning gasoline and

Homes Made Sanitary in 4 Hours Through Hydro-Cyano Gas FUMIGATION

ASK us to rid your home of all vermin and disease germs before you settle down for the winter season. We can do it thoroughly—effectively—inexpensively!

EMPIRE EXTERMINATING CO., Inc.

334 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.
Telephone Mad. Sq. 1748-1749.

had been present for a space of seconds at the top of the tank from the moment that the roof of the tank had fallen in. Suddenly the wind changed, or perhaps better, halted, leaving the fire ball without what might be called lateral support. Perhaps there was a vacuum of some sort made at the base of the tank through some resultant of red hot iron and falling wind. Anyway, the ball, intact and like an affair fashioned at the forge of Lucifer, dropped suddenly to the ground and began to roll along. For some reason, which has probably no scientific foundation, it kept to the middle of a street. Everybody got out of its way, but by all the laws of calorica, combustion and atmospherics it should have taken the lives of scores of men and ignited twenty buildings.

As events fell out, it disappeared after a little air became mixed with it. But after it had burst and gone families all through the neighborhood adjacent began packing their effects and chattels and late last night were still away from their homes in the fear that the freak would reappear.

After the ball had fully dissipated information was forthcoming from E. S. Styles, general manager of the yard, as to what had composed it. He explained that it had consisted of 25,000 barrels—not gallons—of partly refined gasoline which had become ignited into a single fabric of flame while the burning tank next to it blew in the head of the tank which had contained it.

But in the main the tanks at the yard were emptied before any fire reached them by the efficient Standard Oil process of piping their contents to Bayonne or Corlears Hook or Pennsylvania as the case may be. This is one of the unalterable Standard Oil rules. As soon as one tank begins to burn every other tank in the yard where it is situated is emptied by drawing off its contents with a pipe which is attached to its base and is connected with a main pipe outside the yard which in turn is connected with the great trunk pipe system which connects one Standard Oil storing city or place with all the others.

Due to the fact that yesterday was a busy holiday at the yard, that the first few tanks went up suddenly, and a fireman slipped again in so far that a number of men who were supposed to be taking themselves to certain tanks and open the pipe valves connecting the tanks with pipe lines, never arrived at their stations, or when they did arrive

were driven away by the heat before they could turn the valve cocks. These men later assisted the regular firemen in every way they could, mostly by acting as guides about the yard and explaining to the firemen the intricacies of various pipes and conduits.

One of the chief anxieties about the fire was the veering quality of the wind which prevailed yesterday, so that the firemen were hampered always and had to combat a red hot blaze of the first magnitude under terrifying conditions and at imminent risk of their lives. There is no way to stop oil burning when once it begins to burn. All the firemen could do was to keep all oil tanks and buildings soaking wet within the fire zone.

This work, however, took them close to a score of tanks containing each from 20,000 to 50,000 barrels of oil, each tank liable to explode any minute and every tank red hot within a few minutes after its contents began to burn. The tanks, which average a height of forty feet and a width of ninety, are when they are hot about as hot as anything in this world can be.

Fire Could Be More Disastrous.

In 1886 there was a fire in the same yard as yesterday, but it was much more destructive in some respects than yesterday's fire because blazing oil poured into Newtown Creek and destroyed docks, shipping and factories. There are four varnish factories, five chemical works and an alcohol distillery close to the oil yard and a number of times in the flicking veering wind of yesterday and last night it was feared that these would be ignited. However, up to an early hour this morning none of them had taken fire.

The fire made a great spectacle for all Queens borough all afternoon and evening and at night was the objective for scores of automobile parties, coming from every corner of the borough.

Not even trained and efficient Standard Oil officials were able to estimate the damage with any exactness last night. About 10,000,000 gallons of oil of all sorts were lost and property damage estimated that it was about \$1,000,000. Whether Standard Oil figures the loss of millions of gallons of oil in the same terms that other persons figure it, was not made clear. And in any event the fire is burning merrily yet.

BABY, DUG UP, LIVES; BURIED TEN HOURS

Crime Thwarted by Mysterious Phone Message to Clinton, Mass., Police Chief.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.
CLINTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—Some one rang up Jack Magee, Chief of Police, about 11 o'clock this morning and told him to get a shovel and do a bit of prospecting in the rear yard of 50 Clark street.

"It would be worth your while, chief," the voice said. "Far be it from me to butt into a neighbor's business, but take it from me you'll dig something that's going to get into the papers."

"What is it?" demanded Magee. "Who is talking? What's the idea? Can't a citizen bury something in his own back yard?"

"Oh, all right," came the reply. "Only seeing that you're Chief of Police and sort of look into things now and then I thought you'd like to know. Never mind who I am and it was not me who buried it; and you can do what you like; only I'd dig and dig quick."

Police Chief Magee pondered over this mysterious communication. It worried him. He looked up the statutes. His agent going to get in had not made a fool of himself by digging up a lot of no good rubbish, a dead cat or anything else. The chief debated in his mind long and hard.

But finally at 4 this afternoon the chief called up a friend and told of the mysterious message. "I'll tell you, Jack," said the friend. "I'd dig if I were you. There's something queer about that."

The chief hung up the receiver, summoned Patrolman Robert Trimball and got a shovel. He made a quiet entrance into the back yard of 50 Clark street,

which is occupied by a family named Sullivan. There was a patch of recently spaded earth about twenty-five feet square and the chief fell to work. He scraped away the loose earth rather gingerly to a depth of twelve inches and uncovered a good sized paper bag. This paper was clean and new, and the chief lifted it out on his spade.

He ripped the bag open. It was empty. Naked, brown and wrinkled and apparently dead a baby girl lay in the chief's broad hands.

Bob Trimball says that the chief uttered something that sounded like a gulp and ran down the back street with the child in his hands. The chief ran two blocks to the home of Dr. George L. Tobey. Dr. Tobey gave the little thing a couple of slaps and turned it over once or twice. A thin wall issued from the baby's mouth and the transparent eyelids opened.

"She's all right," concluded the doctor; "she'll live. She's not more than ten hours old, if that. Didn't need much oxygen. Good thing the earth was not tamped down after she was buried, though, and it's good for her that she wasn't buried deeper."

The doctor weighed her and the scales said seven pounds. Chief Magee went back to 50 Clark street. There Miss Helen Sullivan, 17 years old, calmly admitted that she was the child's mother and that her brother, 10 years old, had helped her bury the baby in the morning—a half hour after it was born.

The baby's mother was not arrested. Chief Magee says she confessed and that he will submit the case to the city authorities to-morrow to decide what shall be done.

MAILS FOR HUNGARY REOPEN.

Postmaster Patten invited yesterday attention to the following announcement by the Post Office Department:

"Letters, postcards, printed matter, samples of merchandise and commercial papers will be accepted for transmission to Hungary, subject to the Postal Union postage rates, conditions and classification."

"Pending further arrangements the articles mentioned above will be accepted for registration."

"No provision has been made for the transmission of merchandise, other than samples, whether paid at the letter rate of postage or not."

DEAD PATIENTS OR BOOZE, DOCTORS' FIX

And if One Saves Flu Victim He May Go to Jail.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The large element of doctors who swear by whiskey to combat the "flu," if the predictions of a return of the epidemic this fall and winter are borne out, may find themselves in the position of sacrificing patients or facing prison terms. This was pointed out here to-night in connection with the new prohibition enforcement measure passed by Congress.

The seventh section of Title I of this act provides as follows: "Not more than a pint of spirituous liquor to be taken internally shall be prescribed for use by the same person within any period of ten days and no prescription shall be filled more than once."

Doctors who used alcohol as a stimulant in treating cases of influenza found that to be efficacious at all it was necessary to use amounts varying from a pint to a quart in twenty-four hours. Smaller doses in serious cases were found to be little better than none at all.

SAYS AMERICAN CONFESSES.

Mexican Embassy Announces Prisoner Admits Attack.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—An American citizen, Samuel Follery, has confessed to participation in the assault on the Atlantic Refining Company's property at Guaymas on August 14, according to an announcement made to-day at the Mexican Embassy. It was added that Follery also was an accomplice of those who robbed the same company on July 16 of 12,000 pesos.

The embassy also stated that an investigation in the State of Puebla had proved that Edward L. Du Four, another American who was killed in that State, was not the victim of rebels, but that he was murdered by another American named Gelman.

RAILWAY LABORERS' DEMANDS ACCEPTED

Strike Averted and New Working Schedule Fixed.

DETROIT, Sept. 13.—The Railroad Administration will accept unreservedly the proposal of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers for a new working schedule, according to a message read before a closed session of the organization's convention here this morning.

This means, officials of the brotherhood state, that there will be no strike of the organization members. The message, declared authorized by W. T. Tyler, director of the division of the operation of the Rail Administration, requested, officials stated, that the national committee of the brotherhood be sent to Washington to sign the new agreement.

The Administration conceded the only point remaining in dispute, the granting of overtime pay at the rate of time and one-half, the convention heads declared. Allan E. Barker, grand president, and George Seal, grand secretary, both of Detroit, were reelected unanimously.

RUTGERS GETS \$100,000.

Heckscher Also Gives Equivalent Amount if College Raises \$800,000.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Sept. 13.—President W. H. S. Demarest of Rutgers College announced this morning that an unconditional gift of one hundred thousand dollars to the college endowment has been received from August Heckscher of New York. Mr. Heckscher has also offered an additional one hundred thousand dollars to endowment on the condition that Rutgers secure a million dollars for college purposes by January 1, 1920, including his gifts.

It is expected that the alumni and friends of the college will raise the full amount within the next three months. Part of the money may be used for a memorial hall to those students and alumni who served in the army or navy during the recent war.

Stern Brothers

West 42nd Street

Between Fifth and Sixth Avenues

West 43rd Street

This Establishment is Open All Day Saturday. Daily 9 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

IMPORTED AND AMERICAN BLACK DRESS SILKS

Special attention is directed to the reliable qualities and weaves bearing our name—nearly pure dye—recommended for their durability. The values offered in this sale are extraordinary, considering the desirability of Black Silks.

French Dress Silks at the following special prices:

Black Dress Satin, 85 ins.; excellent quality; yard	2.25	Black Dress Satin, 40 ins.; finer and better quality	2.50	Black Dress Taffeta 35 ins.; good quality and weight	2.15	Black Dress Taffeta 40 ins.; finer and better quality	2.25
---	------	--	------	--	------	---	------

Black Dress Silks Made in America—bearing our name—nearly pure dye

Black Dress Satin, 35 ins.; Good quality and weight; yarn dyed	\$1.85	Black Dress Satin, 36 ins.; Superior quality and weight, yard	\$2.25	Black Dress Satin, 35 ins.; Still better quality; yarn dyed; yard	\$2.85
Black Dress Satin, 35 ins.; Yarn dyed; better and heavier,.....	\$2.00	Black Dress Satin, 35 ins.; Very fine yarn dyed,.....yard	\$2.50	Black Dress Satin, 36 ins.; Very superior quality and weight,.....	\$3.25

American Dress Silks Specially Priced

Black Dress Satin 40 inches; yarn dyed; yard	\$1.95	Black Satin Char-meuse, 40 ins.; piece dyed.	\$2.95	Black 'Bridel,' 40 ins.; superior quality, yard	\$3.50	Black Dress Taffeta 36 ins.; excellent quality,.....	1.75
--	--------	--	--------	---	--------	--	------

Distinctive Fall Styles in

WOMEN'S SMART APPAREL

On the Third Floor

CHIC FROCKS—Dependable Fabrics transformed with consummate skill into chic Autumn Frocks, portraying the most advanced ideas of prominent designers of Women's Fashionable Apparel—creations that are unique and attractive; in fact many adaptations from original French models; suitable for afternoon or general wear.

SMART SUITS—Models conforming to the requirements of Afternoon, Street or General Wear; Plain, Demi-Tailored or Three-Piece Styles; developed in the richest and most desirable materials in the most wanted Autumn colorings.

Correct Fashions in

WOMEN'S AUTUMN BLOUSES

EVERY variation of style represented in practically all the wanted shades. Essentially feminine fashions modeled entirely in exclusive types; designed and executed in the most efficient manner; delightfully expressed in the richest fabrics.

Two Specials for Monday

NEW FALL BLOUSES—In suit colors; of self-colored Georgette Crepe, square neck, tucked front collar and cuffs; in Navy, Taupe, Brown or Henna, at the special price of

\$7.50

BLOUSES of Georgette Crepe, in combination colorings; hand-embroidered down the front and back, also cuffs; in Navy Blue with Jade, Navy Blue with Bisque or Brown with Bisque.

\$14.50

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD LINENS

A Special Importation of Irish Satin Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, full bleached and heavy weight; splendid wearing qualities; an unusual offering that provides extraordinary savings from regular prices.

Linen Damask Table Cloths, 2x2 yards,	\$7.50, 8.50, 9.50	Linen Damask Table Cloths, 2x3 yards,	\$11.50, 12.50, 13.50
Linen Damask Table Cloths, 2x2½ yds,	\$9.50, 10.50, 11.50	Napkins to match, 22x22 inches; doz.,	\$11.50 and 12.50

Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched, - pair	\$2.95, 3.50, 4.50	Huck Towels, hemmed, - - - doz.	\$2.75 and 3.95
Bedspreads, crochet, hemmed, - at	\$1.95 and 3.75	Huck Towels, hemstitched, - - - doz.	\$4.50 and 6.50
Bedspreads, satin finish, hemmed, - at	\$3.95 and 5.50	Glass Towels, hemmed, - - - doz.	\$4.50 and 6.50